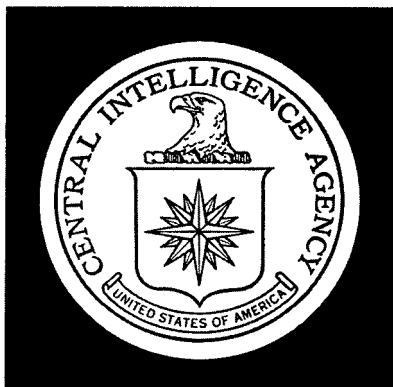


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DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Report

Soviet Statements on Strategic Defensive Missile Systems

State Dept. review
completed

DIA
review(s)
completed.

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Prepared by the Office of Current Intelligence

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
8 February 1967

SOVIET STATEMENTS ON
STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE MISSILE SYSTEMS

Introduction

1. Since 1960 Soviet civilian and military leaders have written and said much about the strategic defensive missile systems of the USSR. Their observations have appeared in press articles, radiobroadcasts, [redacted] (in 1960-62) [redacted]

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[redacted] In both public and private, the Soviets have consistently conveyed the impression that their government is committed to the deployment of an antiballistic missile (ABM) system.

2. Since public Soviet disclosures of the capabilities of the USSR armed forces are often tailored for their propaganda effect, their credibility is, of course, open to question. They are likely to be somewhat exaggerated or at least worded so as to imply greater capabilities than are explicitly claimed. It is also difficult to relate broad, vaguely worded statements on missile capabilities to specific weapons systems. In private conversations with US military attachés, Soviet officers have often provided credible, useful information on various aspects of the USSR's armed forces. On a few occasions, however, they have apparently given misleading information but this information has not dealt with major military questions. In these instances, it appears that the Soviets have always exaggerated, never understated, their capabilities.

3. The two appendices to this report present a chronological listing of [redacted] statements by Soviet officials on the question of a strategic missile defense system since January 1960. The report contains no evaluation or

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judgment of the statements as a whole. Rather, it is intended to serve as a working aid. A summary of the most important statements for each year follows.

a. 1960: In describing their country's air defenses, Soviet leaders spoke only of antiaircraft missiles and fighter-interceptors, and made no claims of an ABM capability. Khrushchev, Defense Minister Malinovsky, and others stated that no means of combating ballistic missiles existed.

b. 1961: The first Soviet claim of success in the development of an antimissile missile was made by Khrushchev in September 1961. He told C.H. Sulzberger of the New York Times that at the same time Soviet scientists began working on ICBMs, another group began to work out ways of defending against them. He said, "We remain very satisfied with the work of those who produced the means of combating such missiles." One month later Defense Minister Malinovsky told the 22d party congress that the "problem of destroying missiles in flight has been solved," a statement which was to be repeated by many Soviet leaders during the next two years.

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c. 1962: In February 1962 Marshal Grechko wrote that the Soviet Union had missiles which could destroy any type of missile in flight, and in July of that year Khrushchev boasted that the USSR's anti-missile missiles could "hit a fly in outer space." Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky was somewhat more conservative in evaluating Soviet ABM capabilities. He said that while in principle the technical solution to the problem of defense against ballistic missiles had been found, ballistic missiles used in large numbers were still "practically invulnerable to existing means of air defense." In the latter part of 1962 references to antimissile "systems" or "complexes" and to "troops of antiaircraft and antimissile defense" began to appear in the Soviet press. In an article published that December, Marshal Biryuzov, then commander in chief of Soviet air defense forces, wrote that Soviet scientists had "worked out complexes of numerous means for the defense of the country against a missile-nuclear attack."

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d. 1963: The highlight of the 7 November 1963 parade in Moscow was a missile (the GRIFFON) which Soviet radio announcers described as a "long-range pilotless interceptor capable of destroying all modern means of air and space attack." Marshal Biryuzov stated that the USSR armed forces had weapons which could intercept any enemy missile and that "individual missiles belonging to this family" were shown in the parade. Earlier that year, an assistant Soviet air attaché in Ottawa had told the US Army attaché that the USSR had a limited capability to intercept and destroy US missiles coming into the USSR and that the Soviet ABM was superior to the Nike-Zeus in that it could distinguish between decoys and missiles with atomic warheads.

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e. 1964: GRIFFON missiles were shown again in the 1964 May Day parade in Moscow, and TASS reported that test firings had proven their "exceptional reliability and high combat capabilities for destroying any modern means of attack from air or outer space." At about the same time a Soviet scientist said that an ABM had been tested in the latter part of 1962 and that approximately 70 percent hits had been achieved. In June 1964 Soviet delegates to the US-USSR Joint Disarmament Study Group said their government was firmly committed to the ABM and held the position that "the defense can catch up with the offense." In the October anniversary parade in Moscow the Soviets displayed a new missile (the GALOSH) which they described as an antimissile missile capable of destroying any ballistic missile "at great distances" from the defended area.

f. 1965: Public statements by Soviet leaders on the USSR's ABM defense capabilities in 1965 did not differ significantly from those made during the previous year. They repeated claims

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that their air defense forces possessed the means to defend against any type of air or space attack. Soviet generals called for a thorough study of the problems connected with the establishment of an effective defense against an attack from space.

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g. 1966: In his speech to the 23rd party congress in April 1966, Defense Minister Malinovsky stated that Soviet air defense means ensure the reliable destruction of any aircraft and "many" missiles. This statement, an apparent moderation of earlier claims that Soviet ABMs could destroy "any" missiles, subsequently appeared in numerous articles in the Soviet press. In the same speech Malinovsky announced the completion of a "Blue Belt of Defense." An officer of the USSR Ministry of Defense later told the US Army attaché in Moscow that the "Blue Belt" is a complex of four elements--air defense missiles, aircraft, submarines, and an antimissile system. The antimissile system was described as "in the process of being deployed." In May of 1966 Colonel S.N. Grechko, first deputy commander of the Moscow Air Defense District, wrote that antimissile systems "reliably protect the Soviet capital and the entire country from air and space attacks." On two occasions in November and December the US Army attaché in Moscow broached the subject of ABM deployment in conversations with Marshal M. V. Zakharov, First Deputy Minister of Defense and chief of the General Staff, and Fleet Admiral V. A. Kasatonov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy. Both said that ABMs are presently being deployed in the Soviet Union, but gave no indication of the extent of deployment.

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h. 1967: In January 1967 the US Army attaché again raised the subject of ABMs in conversations with Army General P. I. Batov, a member of the Main Inspectorate and a former deputy minister of defense, and with Major General of Aviation Chernyshev, Marshal Zakharov's executive officer. Batov said that the Soviet high command is unanimous in the belief that an ABM system is essential to Soviet security and that one is now being deployed in the USSR. He said the high command had made the go-ahead recommendation to Defense Minister Malinovsky three or four years ago and that he in turn made the recommendation to the party and government. He expressed the view that while no ABM system provides complete protection, it does make the enemy's task more difficult and guarantees that some portion of the Soviet retaliatory system will survive. General Chernyshev said that deployment of an ABM system has been in progress for two to three years and that it is now "well advanced." He implied that ABMs are being deployed around both Moscow and Leningrad, but he became uncomfortable and changed the subject when asked whether the Soviets have ABMs in other parts of the country.

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APPENDIX I

SOVIET PUBLIC STATEMENTS
ON STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE MISSILE SYSTEMS

1960

1. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky in Sovetskaya Aviatsiya,
15 January 1960:

So far it is impossible to destroy a ballistic missile in flight--it will inevitably reach its target.

2. N. S. Khrushchev at a public meeting in Kabul, Afghanistan, as reported in Krasnaya Zvezda
5 March 1960:

With the present level of science and technology...when intercontinental missiles have been produced...and when it is impossible to halt or prevent their flight..importance is acquired by...diplomacy.

3. Major General G. Pokrovsky in Sovetskiy Flot,
9 March 1960:

At present...there exist no effective means of combating ICBMs.

4. N. S. Khrushchev, remarks at Chamber of Commerce in Paris, 24 March 1960:

Our scientists, who have achieved brilliant successes in the creation of Sputniks, Luniks, and ballistic missiles, will gladden us with something still more significant.

5. N. S. Khrushchev, speech at Rumanian party congress in Bucharest, 21 June 1960:

Now the Soviet Union has created powerful war facilities about which the imperialists have no full idea despite all their espionage flights.

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6. G. P. Zhukov in International Affairs, October 1960:

The Soviet Union is capable of guarding its security from any encroachment from the cosmic sphere no less successfully than this is done in connection with air space.

7. General (fnu) Nazarov in interview, 7 November 1960:

There is practically no defense against them (missiles).

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1961

8. V. Uzenyev in Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil, No. 6, March 1961:

During the next few years, there obviously will be practically unstoppable weapons against which there is yet no defense.

9. Moscow Radio, 1 May 1961:

Practically nothing can stop such ballistic missiles from reaching their target.

10. N. S. Khrushchev in interview with C. H. Sulzberger of New York Times, 5 September 1961:

At the same time we told our scientists and engineers to develop intercontinental rockets, we told another group to work out means to combat such rockets.... We remain very satisfied with the work of those who produced the means for combating such missiles.

11. Marshal Malinovsky in speech to 22nd CPSU Congress, 23 October 1961:

I must emphasize that strategic rocket forces have been created in the circumstance of a reduction in the number of the armed forces as a whole. In reducing--and this was expedient--the numbers of the forces, and particularly in reducing the administrative apparatus and auxiliary organs, we at the same time considerably strengthened such types of armed forces as antiaircraft and anti-missile defense forces and continue to develop them in every way. I must report in particular that the problem of destroying missiles in flight has also been successfully solved.

The central committee of the party has displayed and is displaying particular concern for the antiaircraft and antimissile defense of the country.

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12. Lieutenant Colonel L. Lilov in Narodna Armiya (Sofia), 12 November 1961:

Certain difficulties have arisen in intercepting and destroying intercontinental ballistic missiles in the air....None of the air defense means developed so far can be used for this purpose.

13. Army General K. P. Kazakov at an Artillery Day Meeting, 18 November 1961:

Missiles make it possible to inflict practically invulnerable strikes under any meteorological conditions and with great precision.

14. Colonel General of the Artillery, P. N. Kuleshov in Red Star, 18 November 1961:

We have also solved successfully the problem of destroying various missiles in flight.... The superiority of the Soviet Union is indubitable, not only in the field of building intercontinental missiles but also in creating means of combating enemy missiles.

15. Colonel I. Zheltikov and Lieutenant Colonel V. Larionov in Krasnaya Zvezda, 28 December 1961:

The announcement of the solution by the USSR of the problem of antimissile defense threw the military circles of the capitalist countries into confusion.

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1962

16. M. N. Goncharenko in Missiles and the Problems of Antimissiles (Rakety i Problema Antiraket), 1962:

Pilotless aircraft-missiles and intercontinental missiles...so far constitute an unstoppable weapon.... Facilities for intercepting a missile flying at a tremendous altitude and at a colossal speed have not been created to date.

17. Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky in Military Strategy (Voyennaya Strategiya), 1st ed, 1962:

In our country the problem of eliminating missiles in flight has been successfully solved by Soviet science and technology.... It is interesting to note that the problem of antimissile defenses is far from being solved in the West.... In principle, the technical solution of this problem (of antiballistic missile defense) has now been found. In the future this defense must be made more effective.... Ballistic missiles used in large quantity are still practically invulnerable to existing means of air defense.

18. Colonel N. Maksimov in Nedelya, No. 3, 14-20 January 1962:

No so long ago, about 3 or 4 years back, ballistic missiles were often referred to as "absolute weapons" abroad. Now, this term is patently outdated.

19. Marshal A. I. Yeremenko in speech broadcast by Radio Volga, 10 January 1962:

The problem of destroying missiles in flight has also been solved successfully.

20. Radio Volga, 19 January 1962:

The role of antiaircraft and antimissile defense of the country has...considerably increased....

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21. Marshal R. Malinovsky, TASS report, 23 January 1962:

We need not increase particularly our missile forces and weapons stocks. Further on it will be a process not of accumulation, but of natural renovation and improvement of weapons. It is a fact that any weapon, however perfect, can be improved still more with the development of economy, with the development of science and military technology.

22. Marshal A. A. Grechko in Obrana Lidu, Prague, 18 February 1962:

Soviet surface-to-air missiles are capable of destroying any type of missile in flight.

23. Marshal K. S. Moskalenko, TASS report, 22 February 1962:

There has also been successfully solved the difficult and most important problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight.

24. Marshal V. I. Chuykov, Moscow Radio, 22 February 1962:

The object of particular attention by the CPSU central committee is the country's antiaircraft and antimissile defenses.

25. Marshal I. Kh. Bagramyan, Magadan Domestic Service, 22 February 1962:

Air defense troops are also armed with first-class missile equipment. The country has a reliable cover against any kind of enemy air attack.

26. Marshal R. Malinovsky in Pravda, 23 February 1962:

The country's air defense (PVO) troops possess equipment and weapons capable of destroying enemy air and space attacks at great distances and heights.

27. N. S. Khrushchev speech delivered 16 March 1962 as reported in Krasnaya Zvezda, 17 March 1962:

Our scientists and engineers have created a new intercontinental missile which they call "global." This missile is invulnerable to antimissile weapons.

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28. Colonel General A. T. Stuchenko in Zarya Vostoka, 9 May 1962:

We also have highly effective means of anti-missile defense.

29. Army General I. I. Fedyuninsky in Pravda Vostoka, 9 May 1962:

The creation of the global rocket and also the successful resolution of the problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight are immeasurably raising the defense capability of the Soviet Union and the combat might of the USSR armed forces.

30. Marshal V. I. Chuykov in Selskaya Zhizn, 9 May 1962:

Now they (the Soviet Army and Navy) have available such means of armed warfare as global missiles which are able to deliver, from any direction, a very powerful nuclear warhead against any point of the earth. There is no means of defense against such missiles at the present time.

31. Marshal R. Malinovsky in Kommunist, No. 7, June 1962:

The armament and combat training of the antiaircraft and antimissile defense force guarantee a successful repulse of an attack of an adversary from the air.

32. N. S. Khrushchev, TASS, 10 July 1962:

The Soviet Union has been forced to develop in the last few years...intercontinental missiles, the global missile which is practically impervious to defense, and an antimissile missile.... We have the most perfect of weapons, weapons no other power possesses.

33. N. S. Khrushchev in interview with US journalists, 13 July 1962:

We possess a global missile which is indestructible. I can tell you this with authority because we ourselves possess antimissile missiles which are capable of hitting a fly in space.

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34. Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky in Krasnaya Zvezda, 19 July 1962:

The Soviet Union has...a global missile which cannot be destroyed by any antimissile means.

35. Marshal S. S. Biryuzov in Krasnaya Zvezda 4 August 1962:

We have...global (missiles) which are practically noninterceptable by the defense.

36. Marshal R. Malinovsky in Krasnaya Zvezda, 25 October 1962:

The problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight has been successfully solved. Complexes of many means for the country's defense against missile-nuclear attack by the enemy have been designed and built.

37. Colonel General of Artillery G. S. Kariofilli, TASS, 16 November 1962:

We have solved the problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight.

38. Marshal S. S. Varentsov in Izvestia, 2 December 1962:

At the same time, missile-nuclear war weapons were introduced on a wide scale...in the troops of anti-aircraft and antimissile defense.

39. Marshal S. S. Biryuzov in Krasnaya Zvezda, 4 December 1962:

We have already successfully solved the problem of destroying hostile missiles in flight and have worked out complexes of numerous means for the defense of the country against a missile-nuclear attack of the enemy.



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1963

40. Major General G. Shatunov in Sovetsky Patriot, 27 January 1963:

The problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight has been successfully solved in our country. Soviet scientists have worked out, and engineers, technicians, and workers have designed and produced, multiple-weapon complexes to defend the country from enemy missile-nuclear attack.

41. Lieutenant General of Aviation, N. Sbytov in Krasnaya Zvezda, 15 February 1963:

One of the most important results of the revolution in military science is the emergence of a qualitatively new branch of the armed forces--the Anti-aircraft and Antimissile Defense Troops of the Country. (Voyska protivovozdushnoy i protivoraketnoy oborony strany--PVO i PRO Strany)

42. Marshal S. K. Timoshenko, Moscow Radio, 19 February 1963:

There are now at the disposal of the armed forces the most varied and perfect means for armed combat, including...means for antimissile defense.

43. Colonel General Tolubko in Krasnaya Zvezda, 20 February 1963:

All the authors who so zealously try to prove the irrefutable US superiority in missiles would do well to bear in mind that any action gives rise to counteraction. The emergence of offensive missiles undoubtedly had to lead to the development of counter-weapons. And whereas the United States, although stepping up work in this field, has not yet developed antimissile defense weapons, the USSR already has such weapons.

44. Marshal S. S. Biryuzov, Moscow Radio, 21 February 1963:

It must also be said that the problem of the destruction of enemy missiles in flight has been successfully solved in our country. Soviet scientists, engineers, technicians, and workers have designed and produced numerous complex devices for the protection of the country against rocket and missile attacks by the enemy.

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45. Marshal R. Malinovsky in Armed Forces Day speech, 22 February 1963:

Of late, strategic rocket troops have been increasingly supplied with global missiles which can successfully overcome an antimissile defense. The armament and organization of the troops of the anti-aircraft defense of our country (PVO Strany) have radically changed. They have become in our country not only anti-aircraft defense troops, but also anti-missile defense troops. An extremely important role belongs to this branch of the armed forces in countering the aggressor's modern means of nuclear attack and his attempts to peep at our country from the air and space. The foundation of the PVO Troops is our surface-to-air missile troops.... Now our armed forces--particularly the Strategic Rocket Troops and the Antiaircraft and Antimissile Defense Troops (VOYSKA PVO i PRO Strany)--could...be quickly brought to...combat readiness.

46. Marshal S. S. Biryuzov in Sovetskaya Rossiya, 22 February 1963:

The problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight has been successfully solved in the Soviet Union; and means for defending the country from an enemy missile-nuclear attack have been developed and designed.

47. Colonel General P. Koshevoy in Pravda Ukrainy, 22 February 1963:

The problem of destroying enemy missiles in flight has been successfully solved, and multiple-weapon complexes to defend our country from enemy nuclear attacks have been created.

48. Colonel General of Artillery G. Khetagurov in Trybuna Ludu, 22 February 1963:

The Soviet Union has solved the problem of defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles. The efforts of the American scientists and engineers working on it have so far been fruitless.

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49. Marshal S. S. Biryuzov in radio interview reported in Westdeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, 23 February 1963:

The USSR has special missiles which can be launched from satellites when given a command from a ground control center.... An antimissile missile has been developed in the USSR.

50. Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky, Military Strategy (Voyennaya Strategiya), 2nd ed. October 1963:

One of the key problems for the Soviet military strategy is the reliable defense of the rear from nuclear blows by means of antimissile and anti-aircraft defense.

51. Radio Moscow parade report, 7 November 1963:

Today, for the first time in the parade, are long-range guided interceptor units. Long-distance surface-to-air missiles proved themselves brilliantly during recent exercises. These missiles have great military possibilities and can ensure the destruction of all modern means of aerial and outer space attack.

52. Marshal S. S. Biryuzov, Moscow Radio, 7 November 1963:

An important stage in the development of missile building is the perfection of the missiles (which are capable of) destroying enemy missiles in the air. Individual missiles belonging to this family were shown here today.

53. Marshal S. S. Biryuzov in Izvestia, 7 November 1963:

Our pride is the intercontinental and global missiles which are able to deliver a warhead of enormous, devastating force to the farthest point on earth.... The armed forces of the Soviet Union have the most modern means, capable of intercepting any enemy missile in the air. This circumstance permits our country to be defended from an enemy missile attack. Several missiles of this family were today viewed by the people of Moscow.

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54. TASS report on Moscow parade, 7 November 1963:

Participating in the parade for the first time is a unit of long-range, pilotless interceptors. These long-range, surface-to-air missiles proved themselves in recent exercises. They have great combat capabilities and can ensure the destruction of all modern means of aerial and space attack.

55. Moscow Radio Report of parade, 7 November 1963:

Here is the "hit" of the parade--new missiles--interceptors of aerial and space targets. They are on Red Square for the first time. However, PVO servicemen have already mastered these new weapons. On one of the rocket sites we have the opportunity to witness their accurate stop-watch-controlled operations.

56. Caption of photographs of Griffon missile in Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 10 November 1963:

A photograph of three Griffons appeared in Kazakhstanskaya Pravda with a caption indicating that these missiles were "formidable antimissile weapons."

57. Leont'yev (fnu), Moscow Radio, 12 November 1963:

Long-range, guided, interceptor missiles took part in the parade for the first time. These surface-to-air long-range missiles acquitted themselves brilliantly during recent exercises.... No one in the world has missiles like these.... Many Western personalities have long admitted that the Soviet Union has more powerful and improved missile and nuclear weapons than the US.

58. Major General of Artillery, I. Baryshev in Krasnaya Zvezda, 13 November 1963:

Western military circles attentively follow the successes of the USSR in missile building and in the creation of antimissile defense. Our long-range pilotless interceptors, which were shown for the first time at the military parade on 7 November 1963, have made a tremendous impression abroad. These long-range surface-to-air missiles can destroy any means of aerial and space attack.

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59. Marshal Kazakov in Ogonek, 16 November 1963:

We possess the most modern means, capable not only of delivering devastating nuclear blows, but also of destroying any missiles in the air. We have tested these means against missiles flying at a higher speed and at a higher altitude than any which the adversary may have. The results have always been the same--the missiles were destroyed. Our country is now reliably protected against a missile attack.

60. Major General of Artillery, P. Radchenko in Krasnaya Zvezda, 16 November 1963:

A unit of "long-range pilotless interceptors" took part in a holiday parade in Moscow for the first time on 7 November 1963. They have great combat capabilities and can bring about the destruction of all contemporary means of air and space attack.

61. Marshal N. I. Krylov, Moscow TASS International Service, 16 November 1963:

No matter how strong the (enemy) antiaircraft and antimissile defense system is, "our strategic rockets will inevitably reach their targets."

62. Marshal N. I. Krylov in Izvestia, 17 November 1963:

Existing systems of antiaircraft and antimissile defense cannot ward off nuclear-armed missile attacks. However strong this defense, our strategic rockets will inevitably reach their planned targets. This is because of the tremendous speed of the missiles and the difficulty of detecting a nuclear armed missile from a dummy.

63. Lieutenant General of Artillery, M. Uvarov in Krasnaya Zvezda, 30 November 1963:

The long-range air defense interceptors which were first exhibited on Red Square on 7 November 1963 can, without missing, strike missiles and other means of space attack.

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1964

64. Marshal V. A. Sudets in Izvestia, 5 January 1964:

The US air defense is helpless against ballistic missiles.... Soviet scientists have created reliable means of combating enemy missiles. Today our PVO troops, in coordination with (other organizations)...are capable of...(protecting the USSR)...against nuclear strikes and against any means of air and space attack.... Our country's PVO troops consist of air defense missile troops, rocket-carrying aviation, and radio-technical and special troops.... The Soviet air defense missile troops include units which are armed with combat systems for various purposes, including long-range pilotless interceptors. The combat capabilities of the weapons of these troops make it possible to destroy virtually all modern means of air and space attack....

The range of our surface-to-air missile both at low and high altitudes, is expanding. Rockets with nuclear charges of various strengths have considerably increased the combat capabilities of the surface-to-air missile troops.

At present the Soviet surface-to-air missile weapons systems surpass the corresponding systems of the United States air defense with regard to their combat capability and particularly with regard to their range at high and low altitudes and the accuracy with which they destroy the targets.

65. V. Yuryev in Pravda Vostoka, 21 February 1964:

The chief problem of modern air defense forces is to make the air defense system impregnable to any means of aerospace attack, and to deliver a shattering blow to the aggressor while still far away from the defended targets.

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The provision of the Soviet air defense system with such new fighting equipment as air defense missiles of various ranges, rocket carrying fighter-interceptors, radio electronic equipment for long range warning, and automated control systems has greatly increased the combat capability of the air defense forces when dealing with an aerospace attack.

The surface-to-air missile forces are now the principal means of air defense. They have weapons of great accuracy, capable of destroying enemy aircraft at great distances. The combat capability of Soviet air defense weapons makes it possible to destroy practically all modern means of an aerospace attack, at extreme distances, at high or low altitudes and at supersonic speeds.

66. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky in Krasnaya Zvezda, 23 February 1964:

Our strategic missiles...can successfully overcome antimissile defenses.

67. Marshal A. A. Grechko in Krasnaya Zvezda, 23 February 1964:

The Strategic Rocket Troops are increasingly being equipped with global missiles which are capable of successfully overcoming the anti-missile defense of the enemy....

68. Marshal N. I. Krylov in Izvestia, 23 February 1964:

Global missiles can strike enemy targets from any direction. This nullifies an enemy anti-missile defense and thus increases the reliability of hitting a target.

69. Marshal V. A. Sudets in Izvestia, 27 February 1964:

Soviet air defense (missile) personnel, armed with antiaircraft and antimissile missiles, are reliably guarding the sky of our motherland.

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Their wonder-working equipment makes it possible for the PVO troops to promptly detect aircraft and missiles of the enemy, at whatever their altitude.

70. Colonel General V. Tolubko in Sovetskiy Patriot, 26 February 1964:

Our Strategic Rocket Troops have recently received more and more global missiles which are capable of successfully overcoming an antimissile defense.

71. Marshal of Aviation V. A. Sudets in Krasnaya Zvezda, 28 March 1964:

In view of the danger of a nuclear war being unleashed by imperialist countries, socialist countries can not forget about strengthening their defensive capacity, including the development of the air defense so that it can repel any attack by aggressors. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the problem of creating not only an antiaircraft defense, but also an antimissile defense has been successfully solved in our country. The air defense troops of our country, in cooperation with air defense units of other branches of the USSR armed forces and the countries of the Warsaw Pact are capable of providing reliable protection of the population, territory, and armed forces of socialist countries against a sudden airspace attack by imperialist aggressors.

Surface-to-air missile troops, fighter aviation, and radiotechnical troops form the basis of our air defense. In the armament of surface-to-air missile troops there are complexes of surface-to-air guided missiles and long-range pilotless interceptors which can destroy missiles and piloted and unpiloted flying apparatus at great distances from defended objectives, at high and low altitudes, in any weather, and regardless of enemy radio interference.

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72. TASS report of Moscow parade, 1 May 1964:

Long-distance pilotless interceptor rockets also appeared during the parade (the May Day parade in Red Square, Moscow, 1964). Trial firings have proved their exceptional reliability and high combat possibilities regarding the destruction of any modern means of attack from air or outer space.

73. F. Chestnov in Sovetsky Patriot, 17 May 1964:

It is very difficult to solve this problem (of combating ballistic rockets)....Various means are being worked out, but the only one known presently is to accurately aim an antimissile missile....The (Soviet) air defense (PVO) surface-to-air guided missiles and long-range pilotless interceptors which can strike missiles and piloted and pilotless flying craft....

74. Marshal V.D. Sokolovsky and Major General M. Cherdnichenko in Krasnaya Zvezda, 25 and 28 August 1964:

The level of development of antimissile means is now such as to enable us to pose and successfully solve such complicated tasks as the destruction of attacking enemy ballistic missiles.

The actions of the country's antimissile and anti-aircraft troops for defense of the country and its armed forces against enemy nuclear strikes will become one of the main types of action in a nuclear-rocket war....

Modern means of detection and warning ensure the timely striking of a powerful nuclear counterblow, the reliable repulsion of an enemy surprise attack, and the wrecking of his criminal schemes....

It is necessary to reckon with the constantly increasing possibilities of antimissile defense. McNamara stated at a Senate committee session that the US intercontinental missile must be fired in salvos to overcome the enemy's defense

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against air attacks and that a great number of missiles must be launched simultaneously, but the Soviet Union is capable of releasing a no-less-powerful salvo of its own strategic missiles, and more than a single one to return the salvo of an aggressor's strategic rockets....

The actions of the troops of the antiaircraft and antimissile defense will be of great significance for achieving the war aims...the active antimissile forces and means which intercept and destroy ballistic missiles in various sectors of their trajectories will come into operation. Even now the development level of antimissile means makes it possible to pose and successfully solve complex problems, such as the destruction of the enemy's attacking ballistic missiles.

75. Major General N. Talensky in Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn, No. 10, October 1964:

It has frequently happened in history that a new type of weapon was more effective in its initial stages of employment than later, because as the new means of attack were developed and accepted, new means of combating them were also developed. Every efficiently designed military weapons system tends to be a harmonious combination of the means of attack and the means of defense or a combination of offensive and defensive armament.

This law-governed element is also evident in the age of missile and nuclear weapons. Certainly, the nature of any possible armed conflict has changed radically, but the law-governed principles in the march for reliable defense against a nuclear-missile attack continue to be in full effect, and antimissile systems will play an important role in this.

It is completely obvious that the creation of an effective antimissile defense merely serves to build up the security of the peace-loving, nonaggressive country; the fact that it has a

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combination of antimissile means and effective nuclear-missile forces facilitates to a degree the task of containing a potential aggressor, ensuring its own security, and maintaining a stable world peace. A country not willing to abandon its aggressive policy will naturally not be too happy about such a state of affairs.

The creation of an effective antimissile system has other enormous advantages. After all, when the security of a state is based solely on mutual deterrence with the aid of powerful missile and nuclear means, it is directly dependent on the good will and designs of the other side, and this is a highly subjective and indefinite factor.

76. Colonels D. Pavlevich and I. Poznyak in Kommunist Vooryzhennykh Sil, No. 20, October 1964:

The PVO troops defend the most important targets of the country and troops concentrations from enemy aerial attack. The appearance of nuclear weapons, ballistic and cruise-type missiles, and space weapons has required that air defense now be not only antiaircraft, but primarily antimissile.....

The PVO troops of our country, in coordination with the air defense means of the Ground Troops, Navy, and also the armies of the Warsaw Treaty Forces, can reliably defend the territory of the countries of the socialist camp from any means of air and space attack.

The PVO Strany troops consist of air defense missile troops, rocket-carrying aviation, radio-technical troops, and special troops. Their combat power is based on air defense missile troops and rocket carrying fighter-interceptors which are qualitatively new service arms.

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77. Moscow Radio report of parade, 7 November 1964:

Following the long-range pilotless interceptors, giant missiles moving across the square, still more effective weapons of the antimissile defense. They are able to destroy any ballistic missiles of the aggressor at great distances from the defended objects.

78. Major General N. Leontyev in Sovetsky Patriot, 18 November 1964:

Our strategic missiles are distinguished by modern guidance systems. The accuracy and perfection of the guidance system and their great altitude and flight speed make our strategic missiles resistless. Presently existing anti-aircraft and antimissile defense systems cannot withstand our missiles. No matter how strong the defense, our strategic missiles will irrevocably reach their intended targets....

79. Marshal N. I. Krylov in Pravda, 19 November 1964:

In the USSR, the problem of intercepting an enemy's missile in flight has been successfully solved, effective means have been found for destroying any means of air or space attack by an aggressor.

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80. Marshal N. I. Krylov in Pravda Vostoka, 16 January 1965:

I think that there are no existing air defense or antimissile defense systems which can resist our missile-nuclear strikes. No matter how strong the defense, our strategic missiles will irrevocably reach their intended targets.

81. Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky at press conference, Moscow Radio, 17 February 1965:

The troops of the country's air defense can surely defeat an aggressor's means of air attack at great ranges, at a wide range of altitudes, and airspeeds. We have also successfully solved the complicated and exceptionally important problem of intercepting and destroying enemy missiles in flight.

82. Colonel A. Chelin in Krasnaya Zvezda, 20 February 1965:

It is no secret to anyone that since the time the U-2 plane was shot down there have been considerable quantitative and qualitative changes in the air defense system of the Soviet Union. The air defense troops have been equipped with a great quantity of new air defense systems of guided missiles, long-range pilotless interceptors, and supersonic all-weather rocket-carrying interceptors. These means are capable of destroying any target in the air.



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83. Marshal M. V. Zakharov, Moscow Radio, 21 February 1965:

The Soviet Army has antimissile weapons, supersonic and rocket-carrying aircraft, and a nuclear-powered submarine fleet fitted with ballistic and target-seeking missiles.

84. Marshal N. I. Krylov, Moscow Radio, 22 February 1965:

The features of the country's air defense are now determined by surface-to-air missile forces, a rocket-carrying air force, and radio-technical and special forces which can reliably strike at the means of an aggressor's outer space and aerial attack at great distances over the entire range of the altitudes and speeds of their flights.

85. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky, Moscow Radio, 22 February 1965:

In Red Square we saw new strategic missiles, surface-to-air missiles which can destroy air targets at the lowest and at great heights regardless of the time of year, day, meteorological conditions and radio interferences, air defense missiles capable of destroying any ballistic missiles or an aggressor at an immense distance from the installations defended, and also submarine missiles charged with highly effective fuel and firing faultlessly from an underwater position.

86. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky in Pravda, 23 February 1965:

The air defense forces are being constantly perfected. Their armament and organization have been radically changed to comply fully with modern demands. The air defense forces

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have mastered new methods of destroying air targets at great distances from the objects to be protected. In the Soviet Union the complex and extremely important problem of destroying any enemy missile in flight has been solved.

87. Army General P. F. Batitskiy in Krasnaya Zvezda, 2 March 1965:

The antimissile missile forces have achieved some successes in combat training and have completely eliminated failures of equipment resulting from negligence of specialists servicing the radio electronic, power equipment, and the systems controlling the missile launchings.

88. Colonel General of Aviation G. Zimin in Krasnaya Zvezda, 3 March 1965:

However, my purpose here is to discuss the future of the antiaircraft defense, whose mission is to destroy enemy aircraft and cruise missiles which may appear in the air-space over our country. Could it be retained? Has the time come for us to concentrate all of our efforts on the development and perfection of an antimissile defense system? Analysis of the development of aerial attack weapons shows strikingly that the era of antiaircraft defense is far from being over.

The conclusion can be drawn from the speeches of US officials, including those of Secretary of Defense McNamara, that in the next few years the US will not turn away from the use of bombers as strategic weapons. Not long ago, when General Mc Connell was named to the post of chief of staff of the US Air Force, he said: "I believe that piloted bombers are still fulfilling an important role in our strategic forces." However, there is much that is new in antiaircraft defense.

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The US military circles are currently speeding up the development of long-range bombers and cruise-type missiles which are capable of more effectively penetrating an antiaircraft defense than their predecessors. However, the plans and calculations of the Pentagon are in vain. The Soviet PVO Troops are sufficiently equipped with perfected combat equipment which permits them to destroy both piloted and pilotless means of attack successfully.

89. Marshal V. I. Chuykov in Moskovskaya Pravda, 16 March 1965:

The PVO Strany Troops can reliably destroy aerial attack weapons at great ranges and at any altitude or flight speed. We have successfully solved the complex and exceptionally important problem of intercepting and destroying enemy rockets in flight.

90. Marshal of Aviation V. A. Sudets in Vestnik Protivivozdushnoy Oborny, No. 5, May 1965:

Our Air Defense Troops have grown into a formidable force capable of successfully combating any means of air-space attack.

91. Marshal N. I. Krylov in TASS interview, 6 May 1965:

Soviet nuclear missile weapons possess unlimited range and maximum destructive force. Nuclear charges of tremendous power, invulnerable to modern means of antimissile defense, can be delivered by strategic missiles to the target with pinpoint accuracy.

92. TASS report of Red Square, 9 May 1965:

One could see guided ground-to-air missiles of different types capable of destroying planes and missiles at any altitude. No offensive weapons can overcome this protective barrage. Tractors hauled the latest giant

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antimissile missiles which can find and destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles and missiles from submarines long before they reach their targets.

Huge cigar-like orbital rockets carried on platforms several meters long crowned the parade. They are similar to those which had orbited the Vostok and Voskhod spaceships. Their range of flight is unlimited and the conceivable might of their nuclear warheads is fantastic. The rockets of this class find their targets literally from any direction which makes them practically invincible to antimissile defense.

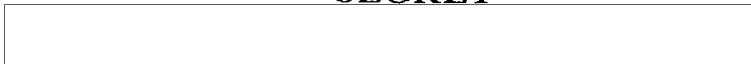
93. Radio report of Leningrad parade, 9 May 1965:

There are armed transports carrying motorized sharpshooters, exceptionally maneuverable cross-country vehicles, artillery of various systems and calibers, mortars, (howitzers), "Katyushas," rocket units, among them new types of surface-to-air missiles, developed to annihilate any moving target flying at minimum or at high altitudes, antimissile defense weapons, long-range interceptors able to annihilate any contemporary air or space targets.

94. Moscow Radio in English to the United Kingdom, 10 May 1965:

The documentary film "Missiles Guarding Peace" was shown on Intervision on Sunday night. Television viewers saw how strategic missiles, the main striking force of the Soviet Army, operate. They were also shown the launching of intercontinental ballistic missiles. These giant, cigar-shaped missiles are unequalled in power. They are the type that put the Vostok and Voskhod spaceships into orbit. Soviet strategic missiles are ready to be fired at any moment and under any circumstances. Test launchings prove the extreme accuracy of the weapons.

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The film also featured modern Soviet air defense, based mainly on antimissile missiles. They can be used to destroy the warheads of enemy strategic missiles. Soviet air defense includes a system of radar installations to detect, identify, and track ballistic missiles. Such radar centers are furnished with electronic computers that in a matter of seconds supply the precise information needed to operate anti-missile defense equipment, including means for guiding antimissile missiles. This makes it possible to destroy enemy missiles at a great distance from protected targets. Surface-to-air missiles with nuclear charges can be used to destroy particularly important targets, such as enemy nuclear weapons carriers. One film sequence shows how several enemy planes were annihilated by a nuclear blast in the air produced by one missile.

95. Major General A. M. Cherednichenko in Za Rubezhom, No. 23, 4-10 June 1965:

At the parade on victory day, we demonstrated orbital missiles capable of carrying charges of any size, intercontinental solid-fuel missiles which can be maintained at the launching pads in constant high readiness, new naval rockets with a range of over 1,000 kilometers, and new rockets for antimissile defense. They remind the American strategists, who regard their Minuteman and Polaris missiles as "absolute weapons" and who boast of the imaginary "superiority" of the American nuclear forces, that in the case of a nuclear war unleashed by them nothing can save the aggressor from a devastating retaliatory blow. This is inexorable reality.

96. Colonel V. Datsenko, Engineer Colonel M. Mryakin, and Captain 1st. Rank N. Izmaylov in Ogonek, No. 25, 20 June 1965:

Our country's air defense troops are equipped with weapons capable of successfully combating

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any of the aggressor's means of air and space attack--his aircraft, cruise missiles, and ballistic missiles. Our air defense missile troops have missiles with not only conventional, but also nuclear warheads in their armament.

The...US...forced the Soviet Union to take measures to protect the vital centers of the country from possible nuclear-missile attack. Antimissile defense complexes that are able to destroy all types of the potential aggressor's missiles--ballistic, intercontinental, and submarine-launched--are one of the reliable means of this defense.

Antimissile defense complexes have special radar stations for detecting and identifying the warheads of enemy rockets...and also various types of antimissile missiles.

The launch of an antimissile missile--a long-range pilotless interceptor--is shown in photograph 5. During combat training firings these antimissile missiles intercepted the warheads of ballistic missiles flying at cosmic speeds with high precision.

The launch of another, more effective antimissile missile is shown in photograph 7. This antimissile missile destroys warheads of ballistic missiles at enormous distances from defended objectives.

97. Text accompanying photographs of radar station and launch of "antimissile missile," Krasnaya Zvezda, 10 August 1965:

The appearance of nuclear weapons that are unprecedented in destruction power and ballistic and cruise missiles of various purposes has made it imperative that air defense be not only antiaircraft, but above all antimissile.

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Soviet scientists have created reliable means of combating enemy missiles. Recently, we succeeded in making further important steps which sharply increased our antimissile defense.

An antimissile defense complex consists of powerful radar systems for distant early warning, identification, and tracking of enemy warheads, for guiding antimissile missiles to them, and also installations for launching antimissiles. Automated systems control the complex.

An enemy missile is approaching a defended objective at an enormous altitude and at colossal speed. But it is useless for the aggressor to think that he can catch PVO Strany Troops by surprise. Clever instruments, controlled by experienced specialists, uninterruptedly follow the flight of the missile. The complex task of intercepting and destroying it is solved automatically.

Now the encounter point has been calculated, the target has entered the zone of destruction.

Launch! A Soviet antimissile missile--a long-range pilotless interceptor--soars up like a meteor.

Soon an explosion in the bottomless blue sky testifies to the fact that the interception has occurred. A missile has been destroyed by a missile.

98. Marshal of Aviation V. A. Sudets in Nedelya, No. 33, 8-14 August 1965:

Air defense is not now what was once meant by this word. Actually, this is a powerful offensive force. The personnel of our air defense are prepared to eliminate the enemy at any moment over our territory or in proximity to it--in "distant proximity." Our air defense is a complex and diversified organism, combining anti-missile, antispace, and antiaircraft defenses.

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The latter, for its part, includes various defense troops. Surface-to-air missile units and formations constitute the basis; the first missile they fire can eliminate any aerodynamic flying apparatus. This has been proved practically and not only on firing ranges.

Missile carrying fighter-interceptors are in effect airborne missile-launching positions. Now these missiles can destroy any flying apparatus at all altitudes.

Radio troops have at their disposal complex and advanced electronic units. These ensure the reconnaissance, detection, and tracking of targets (including small targets) at all altitudes and over large distances (for thousands of kilometers). Their important feature is that, in contrast to any other arm or service, the air defense units are alerted for high combat readiness all around the clock.

It has become known that there are planes which approach the targets at immense speeds at low altitudes: 300, 100, or even 50 meters. It is very difficult to detect a plane at such altitudes in due time. But let me repeat that we have at our disposal adequate means which can detect and destroy in due time any missiles of any size at all altitudes including the lowest.

If a ballistic missile threatens our country it will be intercepted by an antimissile missile. Just as all our combat equipment, antimissile missiles are being improved all the time. Some new types of antimissile missiles were demonstrated during the parade of May 9th.

99. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky in Sovetskaya Armiya, 8 September 1965:

Thanks to unceasing concern by the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the people, powerful missile-nuclear weapons, atomic submarines, supersonic rocket-carrying aircraft,

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the latest means of antiaircraft and antimissile defense, modern tanks, vessels, and radio electronic devices now constitute the material and technical basis of our army and navy.

100. Lieutenant General of Artillery M. A. Uvarov in Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 November 1965:

During its history air defense technical equipment has changed beyond recognition. On the basis of the latest achievements of electronics, radiotechnology, and aerodynamics Soviet designers have built highly effective missile complexes which are capable of destroying modern air targets at any altitude, day or night, and under any meteorological conditions.

101. Text accompanying photograph of Griffon missile in Krasnaya Zvezda, 3 December 1965:

What is done if an aggressor should strike at a defended objective with a ballistic missile, if, with cosmic speed a nuclear warhead rushed toward it? To combat them our air defense troops have long-range pilotless interceptors (which are a) universal means of combating ballistic and cruise missiles as well as aircraft. One of these interceptors is ready for launching (photo above left).

102. V. T. Surikov in Combat Employment of Missiles (Boyevoye Primeneniye Raket), Moscow 1965:

The enemy may use cruise missiles of the air-to-surface and surface-to-surface classes. However, well-trained teams can successfully knock down cruise missiles with...antiaircraft missiles.

And so, antiaircraft missiles of the air defense troops are an adequately effective means which make it possible to combat successfully piloted and unpiloted means of air attack.

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A high offensive spirit in missile units, rapid destruction of his nuclear weapons serve as a guarantee of preventing the enemy from delivering nuclear missile strikes, and of success in many battles....

The goal of antimissile defense (PRO) consists of the destruction of enemy missiles in flight. It is appropriate to note that the mission of antimissile defense is the interception and destruction, first of all, of strategic and operational ballistic missiles, i.e., missiles having a range of from several hundred to many thousand kilometers.

The destruction of tactical ballistic missiles is accomplished by other types of armed forces which will destroy the enemy missile complexes in the position areas. The antimissile defense mission does not include the destruction of cruise missiles. As was mentioned in the preceding section cruise missiles are shot down using antiaircraft missile complexes.

In addition...they (PRO) warn the government and the armed forces of a nuclear missile strike which has been begun....

In order to ensure the safety of the targets which are being protected, the antimissiles must engage the ballistic missile in the stratosphere or ionosphere where the air density is negligible. Because of the great altitude of engagement... conventional explosives cannot cause serious damage to the warheads of the ballistic missiles. For destroying the warheads of ballistic missiles it is considered most advantageous to use nuclear charges which, upon exploding, cause intense radiation and a powerful thermal impulse.

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At the end of the 1950s in the Soviet Union there had been developed a global missile with a practically unlimited range of flight which could strike any military target on the earth if laid along a trajectory not guarded by the enemy's antimissile defense.

103. Major General K. Bocharov, Colonel I. Prusanov, Colonel A. Babakov, The CPSU Program on the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland, 1965:

The basic efforts of the antiaircraft and anti-missile troops will be directed at the disruption of an air and space attack of the enemy, that is, at the timely detection of his aircraft and missiles and their destruction before reaching the most important centers of the country....

It would be a great mistake not to consider the possibility that space means of attack may turn up in the hands of the imperialists. The interests of the security of our country and of other socialist countries require a thorough study of all aspects of the problems connected with the organization of antispace defense, with the elaboration of effective methods of combating the space strategy of the aggressor.

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104. Colonel S. Krupnov in Krasnaya Zvezda, 7 January 1966:

It is natural that the missile-nuclear weapons have also brought to life such completely new methods of military operations as antimissile operations. Operations of the air defense troops are also being organized in a different manner. There have also been drastic changes in the combat methods of the air forces and the navy. And, finally, a possible missile - nuclear war is fraught with the danger of an armed struggle in the cosmos....

105. Marshal M. V. Zakharov in Sovetskaya Rossiya, 20 February 1966:

Our party takes particular care of antiaircraft and antimissile defense troops. Surface-to-air rockets, fighter-interceptors, and radio technical means--all this, of course, is first-class equipment.

106. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky in Narodna Armiya, 22 February 1966:

Defense against the enemy's nuclear attack is vigilantly implemented by the country's air defense troops. Today these troops' basic weapons are surface-to-air missiles, new types of fighter-interceptors, and modern radio-technical means of detection and guidance. Having solved the problem of destroying ballistic missiles in flight, the country's air defense troops now possess everything necessary to repel and wreck enemy blows from the air at distant approaches to defended objectives.

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107. Marshal M. V. Zakharov in Izvestia, 23 February 1966:

The troops of the country's antiaircraft and anti-missile defense are always ready to meet the enemy. Surface-to-air missiles, fighter-interceptors, and complicated radiotechnical means have such combat qualifications as allow the fulfillment of any task under any meteorological conditions, day or night.

108. Marshal M. V. Zakharov in Tekhnika i Vooruzheniye, No. 4, April 1966:

The antiaircraft and antimissile defense troops are a reliable shield for the Motherland. They are able to destroy any aircraft and many types of enemy missiles. Their basic weapons include new, highly effective surface-to-air missile systems and interceptor complexes.

109. Marshal Malinovsky in speech to 23d CPSU Congress, Krasnaya Zvezda, 2 April 1966:

New, highly effective surface-to-air missile systems and aviation complexes of interceptor aircraft have been worked out and adopted for armament. Our air defense means assure the reliable destruction of any aircraft and many enemy rockets. The long-range air force has been qualitatively changed. A considerable section of fleets of military aircraft--frontline, naval, rocket-carrying, and particularly military transport--has been renovated.

Calmly and confidently we are guarding the peaceful toil of our people, especially now that the construction of our blue belt of defense has been completed. In any event, let there be no doubts that should the imperialists attempt to unleash war against the Soviet Union and other socialist states, our blow will prove to be devastating to the organizers of war.

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110. Marshal of Aviation V. A. Sudets in Sovetskaya Rossiya, 19 April 1966:

All this enhances the responsibility of our air defense troops. Their task consists of preventing the breakthrough of enemy means of air and space attack--in case of an imperialist attempt at unleashing a war--to the protected areas, objectives, and troop groupings, and of thus ensuring the viability of the state and the capability of other branches of the armed forces to deal devastating strikes against the enemy.

Owing to the constant concern of the party and the tremendous achievements of our people in the development of the economy, science, and technology, radically and genuinely revolutionary changes have taken place in all branches of the armed forces, including the air defense troops. Complex military technical problems have been solved by the efforts of gifted scientists, engineers, technicians and industrial workers. Models of our missiles were put on display at the 1964 and 1965 military parades. They are capable of destroying enemy means of air and space attack at any altitude and at great distances from protected areas and objectives.

The air defense troops are equipped with the most modern surface-to-air missile systems, rocket-carrying fighter-interceptors, and highly perfected radioelectronic equipment. The surface-to-air systems make it possible to destroy all means of air attack at all altitudes and flight speeds regardless of the time of day, meteorological conditions or radio jamming, and the employment of nuclear charges further increases the combat efficiency of our troops.

111. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky in speech to men of Budapest Garrison, Hungary; Budapest MTI, 22 April 1966:

We have regularized for the air defense troops a new type of antimissile air defense system, as

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well as complexes for intercepting fighter aircraft. Our means of air defense assure the certain annihilation of any hostile aircraft and many rockets.

112. Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky in Nepszabadsag, Budapest, 23 April 1966:

We have created and introduced new and highly effective air defense missile systems and systems of interceptor aircraft. Our air defense capabilities can be relied on to ensure the destruction of any kind of hostile aircraft and various missiles.

113. Marshal of Aviation V. A. Sudets in Vestnik Protivo-vozdushnoy Oborony, No. 5, May 1966:

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have shown and continue to show constant concern for the further strengthening of the defensive capacity of the country's air defense troops, which are on the front line of the defense of the Fatherland against the encroachment of imperialists. New, highly effective surface-to-air missile systems and aviation complexes of aircraft-interceptors have been developed and put into service. At present, air defense means ensure the reliable destruction of any aircraft and many missiles of the enemy.

114. Report of May Day parade in Moscow, Moscow Radio, 1 May 1966:

Guards banners flutter over Red Square. We see highly mobile air defense weapons of the ground troops, designed to cover our troops from enemy attacks from the air when either stationary or moving. The missile weapons of the air defense forces of the country pass through the square. Their high fighting qualities ensure the reliable defense of our homeland from air or space attack. Surface-to-air missiles of various types pass by.

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Such missiles can with great accuracy hit all types of modern flying craft at all altitudes and speeds. Clever radio-electronic devices accurately guide the antimissile missiles to their targets, even if they maneuver or use radio interference as a cover.

On the square in special containers are mighty anti-missile missiles. At a signal from an early warning radar station, these antimissile missiles are able, at great distance from the objectives being covered, to destroy the nuclear warheads of the aggressor's ballistic missiles. Recently, it has been possible to take further important steps which have sharply increased the effectiveness of antimissile defense.

115. Colonel General of Aviation S. Grechko, Moscow Radio, 7 May 1966:

Soviet surface-to-air missiles can destroy targets at any time of day or night and in any weather. They reliably protect the Soviet capital and the entire country from air and space attack. If the enemy resorts to maneuvering or jamming during the flight, the missiles will nevertheless hit the target. Our powerful antimissile missiles have been shown more than once at holiday military parades in Moscow. They are steadily being improved.

116. Colonel General of Aviation S. N. Grechko in Sovetskaya Litva, 9 May 1966:

Simultaneously with the improvement of aviation, ballistic missiles entered the arsenal of the armies of a number of countries. They became the main means of air-space attack. Therefore, in the event that aggressors unleash a war, the primary task of the air defense troops will be to prevent enemy planes and missiles from entering into protected zones.

It is clear that this can be done by having not the former antiaircraft artillery, but new, modern weapons. We have them.

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The revolutionary transformations in military affairs which have occurred in the past years have affected the air defense troops first of all and perhaps especially fully. During these transformations our units received new air defense weapons--guided surface-to-air missiles, new rocket-carrying interceptor aircraft systems, and modern radar equipment for battle against enemy jet aircraft and missiles.

Surface-to-air missiles have a powerful combat charge and great firing accuracy. They are able to destroy air and space targets at any time of the day or night and in any weather. Even if the enemy resorts to maneuvering or jamming during the flight, the missile will nevertheless hit the target. Our powerful antimissile missiles, together with other equipment of the air defense troops have often been seen.

The antimissile missile systems are always on guard and reliably protect the Soviet capital and the entire country from air and space attacks.

117. Lt. Col. Derevyanko in Krasnaya Zvezda, 2 June 1966:

The maneuvering capability and mobility of the ground forces has become greater. The extent of the protective armor for personnel against the destructive effects of nuclear weapons has substantially increased. Soviet tanks have become even mightier and more powerful. Air defense forces have received new surface-to-air missile and aviation complexes reliably assuring the destruction of any hostile aircraft and many of their missiles.

118. Krasnaya Zvezda editorial, 13 July 1966:

Air defense combat power is based on qualitatively new branches of troops--the air defense missile troops and the rocket-carrying fighter-interceptors. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are showing great concern for strengthening the combat power of our armed forces and, in particular, for improving the antiaircraft and antimissile defense

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of the country. Perfected weapons and equipment are in the armament of surface-to-air missile, aviation, radiotechnical, and rear services units and organs of combat control. Recently, new highly effective surface-to-air missile systems and aviation systems of interceptor-aircraft were developed and acquired as armament. Our air defense means ensure the reliable detection and destruction of an air enemy at distant approaches to protected targets.

119. Colonel I. A. Slukhay in Vestnik Protivovozdushnoy Oborony, No. 11, November 1966:

Modern means of air-space attack pose new, very difficult problems for the air defense. The appearance of nuclear weapons of unprecedented power and ballistic and cruise missiles of various types requires that a modern air defense be not only an antiaircraft defense, but first of all an antimissile defense.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for strengthening the defensive capability of the country, reliable means of combating enemy missiles have been developed. Now our air defense troops, in cooperation with the air defense forces and means of the ground troops, navy, and the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, can successfully carry out their main mission--the reliable protection of the territory of socialist countries against nuclear strikes and against any enemy means of air-space attack.

The basis of the combat might of our country's air defense troops is qualitatively new service arms--surface-to-air missile troops and missile-carrying fighter-interceptors. The combat capabilities of the weapons of these troops make it possible to hit all present-day means of air-space attack at maximum distances, at low and high altitudes and at supersonic flight speeds. Their effectiveness is not dependent on the time of day or season, weather conditions, and radio interference.

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120. Report of 7 November parade in Moscow, Moscow Radio, 7 November 1966:

The final stage of the parade is at hand. Missile troops have entered Red Square. The first to drive past are silvery twin arrows, aimed skywards. These are ground-to-air type missiles of the air defense troops. The twin missiles are followed by single air defense missiles of various lengths and with fins on mobile launching pads. They are of a much larger caliber than the twin missiles.

The formidable antimissile missiles form a new class of air defense. They are designed for the destruction of the aggressor's ballistic missiles at a great distance from the defended target. Our men of the missile troops are on a keen lookout in maintaining the peace of the native skies.

121. Report of 7 November parade in Moscow, Moscow Radio, 7 November 1966:

Tanks, large guns, and surface-to-air missiles capable of destroying any modern flying apparatus at any height and in any weather filed past the mausoleum. The guests saw the tube-encased anti-missile missiles which can destroy an aggressor's ballistic missiles notwithstanding weather and radio interference. Also shown were powerful intercontinental ballistic missiles, including some on self-propelled launching platforms, and three-stage intercontinental launching facilities. The 40-minute parade ended with the passage of giant orbital missiles of unlimited range....

122. Marshal of Artillery K. P. Kazakov, Moscow Radio, 18 November 1966:

Modern guided rockets, air-to-ground and air-to-air, equip the air force. Effective missile interceptors of enemy nuclear carriers are among the equipment of the country's air defense troops.

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123. Lt. Gen. M. Uvarov in Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 November 1966:

During the postwar years, thanks to the constant concern of the party central committee and the Soviet Government, the PVO Troops have been developed further. The armament of our troop units has changed beyond recognition during this time. On the basis of the newest achievements in science and technology, Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, and workers have created complexes which are capable of detecting and destroying aerial targets at any altitude, day or night, in any meteorological conditions.

The PVO Troops stand on the main line of defense of the Motherland, and are based on the air defense missile troops. Despite their short period of existence, they have become a formidable combat force. In the armament of the air defense missile troops are the most modern means of combat which permit the successful execution of any task in defending our air boundaries. They are capable of destroying manned and unmanned means of attack.

During this training year, the servicemen of the air defense missile troops have successfully mastered methods of firing at targets which fly at all altitudes, in conditions of various types of interference. Much experience has also been accumulated in destroying enemy targets at distant approaches to defended objectives. This year, the majority of troop units have conducted combat firing exercises with ratings of "outstanding" and "good." It is important to note that a large portion of the firing exercises were conducted in complex air and radiological conditions....

124. Col. Gen. V. F. Tolubko in Sovetskaya Litva, 19 November 1966:

The combat might of the PVO Strany Troops is based on the air defense missile forces and missile-carrying fighters. Surface-to-air missiles have ground control guidance which allows the missile to be accurately aimed at the target, consequently, for the

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target's destruction. Long-range missile-carrying fighter interceptors can destroy any enemy planes or cruise missiles at any altitude, at any flight speed.

125. Colonel General N. G. Tsyganov in booklet Air Defense Troops, DOSAAF Publishing House, 1966:

Air defense troops must ensure the intercept and destruction not only of piloted aircraft, but also of ballistic missiles and various space apparatus. In other words, the present-day air defense must be not only an antiaircraft defense, but also an anti-missile and antispace defense.

Surface-to-air missile troops are the basis of our active means of air defense, having in their arsenal missile complexes of various types. These weapons have great effectiveness and can successfully destroy all types of modern aircraft and cruise missiles at high and low altitudes and at supersonic speeds at any time of the day and in any weather....

Now our surface-to-air missile troops have even more powerful weapons systems (more powerful than the system which shot down the U-2 in 1960)--long-range surface-to-air missiles which can with confidence destroy aircraft and other means of air attack at great distances from the objectives (being defended).

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126. Marshal Malinovsky in Kommunist, January 1967:

In recent years, through the heroic labor of our workers, engineers, designers and scientists, a number of principally new types of missile armament have been developed, a whole new complex of various strategic means of warfare has been put into operation, and many new, mobile launchers have been built....

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The combat capabilities of the country's air defense troops have increased. New, highly effective surface-to-air missile systems and aviation complexes of interceptor aircraft have been developed and put into service. Air defense troops are capable of reliably covering the country's territory against enemy means of air attack.

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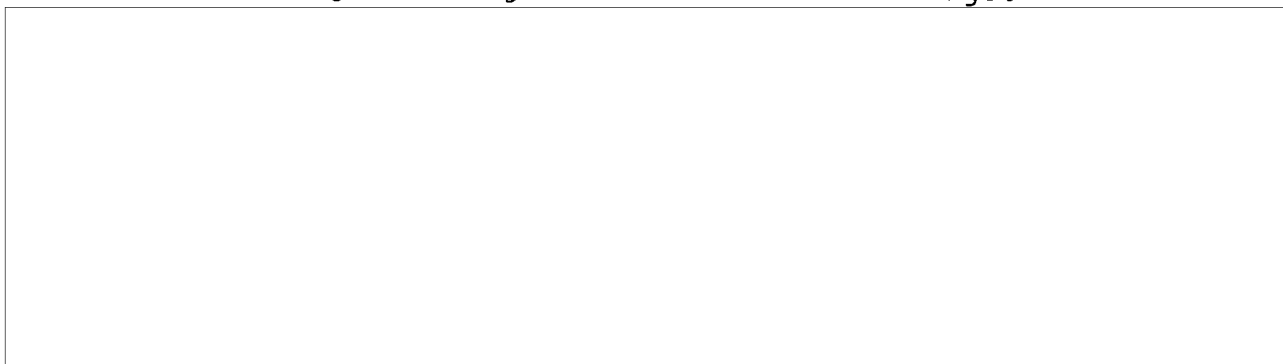
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Khrushchev "claimed success in development of anti-missile missile(s), but admitted enough missiles would get through to cause serious damage.

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16. Marshal M. V. Zakharov in conversation with US Army attaché, Moscow 29 November 1966 [REDACTED]
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US Army attaché opened ABM subject by asking Zakharov if there were any truth to current press reports about Soviet deployment of the ABM system. Zakharov asked if we did not listen to the announcers' statements during the parades to the effect that certain missiles are ABM types. He then stated that ABMs had been shown for the last couple of years. When the US Army attaché stated that this did not necessarily indicate deployment, he said that the Soviets are in the process of deploying the ABM system. Then, without turning, he said that an ABM system is similar to any defense system in that it can be overcome to some extent. He concluded with the statement that the current status of offensive missiles in both the United States and the Soviet Union means that neither side can fully ensure itself against nuclear attack; thus, neither side can seriously consider attacking the other since each can destroy the other.

17. Fleet Admiral V. A. Kasatonov in conversation with US Army attaché, Moscow, 6 December 1966 [REDACTED]
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If press reports can be believed, US and Soviet thinking are now going divergent ways since the US continues to press forward with offensive missiles, especially the Poseidon, while the Soviets are going ahead with an ABM system deployment.

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18. Army General P. I. Batov in conversation with US Army attaché, Moscow, 6 January 1967

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In response to the US Army attaché's question regarding Soviet high command views on the ABM system, Batov said it is unanimous in the belief that the ABM system is essential to Soviet security. The high command made a go-ahead recommendation to Malinovsky three or four years ago. He, in turn, made a recommendation to the party and government. Batov said that the military has the duty to protect the people of the Soviet Union to the greatest extent possible. Thus, while no ABM system provides complete protection, it does make the enemy's task more difficult and guarantees that some portion of the Soviet retaliatory system will survive. The deployment of ABMs is presently progressing at a satisfactory rate.

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20. Major General Chernyshev in conversation with US Army attaché, Moscow, 26 January 1967

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At the 26 January 1967 Indian National Day reception the US Army attaché (ARMA) talked with Major General of Aviation Chernyshev. The latter is executive officer for Marshal Zahkarov. He states that he was also executive officer for Biiryuzov during the latter's six years as Commander-in-Chief of PVO and four years as Chief of General Staff.

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After the exchange of pleasantries, ARMA introduced the ABM subject by mentioning the President's hopes to avoid an arms race by reaching an agreement with the Soviets on the ABM system. ARMA then led into a query as to Chernyshev's views on the possibility of such an agreement.

Chernyshev stated: "In my opinion there can hardly be any agreement on this question." ARMA asked why. Chernyshev said: "Because deployment of our ABM system has been in progress for 2-3 years and it is well advanced by now."

ARMA countered this with the statement that the President's speech indicated that the deployment was confined to Moscow. Chernyshev then asked: "You and your assistants travel around the country, don't you?" ARMA answered: "Yes, to the extent that General Baslov lets us, but this really covers a very small portion of the Soviet Union. Even so we never see any ABMs. For example, I was in Leningrad a few days ago and certainly didn't see any." Chernyshev answered: "Well, you could have."

ARMA then asked: "Did Chernyshev wish to say that the Soviets had ABMs all over the country?" Chernyshev by this time was becoming uncomfortable and said: "Perhaps the political people can reach some agreement, but I don't think so. We started some time ago to deploy our ABMs. We in the military have the responsibility to do what we can to defend the country."

ARMA then asked if the Soviet system was similar to the US Nike-Sprint concept. For example, in November 1962-63, the Soviets displayed a large missile which was claimed to be an ABM. U.S. analysts thought it was just an improved SAM since it was similar to previous SAMs but probably had a longer range. Chernyshev stated: "It's hard to say. One loses track of the various missiles with the passage of time." ARMA then described Griffon as a very large two-stage missile which follows the SAM missiles in the parade. Chernyshev stated: "Well, sometimes it pays to be cunning."

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ARMA asked: "Then perhaps you are deceiving the US with the giant cigar-like missile which you claim is an ABM." Chernyshev said "No, we do have an ABM."

ARMA then asked if the increased Soviet budget reflected the high cost of deploying the ABM system. Chernyshev by this time was visibly nervous and broke off the conversation by shaking hands and pleading the necessity to depart.

COMMENTS: Chernyshev has in the past been a reliable source. For example, he gave a two-week advance notice of the lifting of the Penkovsky papers travel standdown. His position certainly gives him access to ABM information, as would his previous post as executive officer to the Commander-in-Chief of PVO. He seemed sincere. He certainly became increasingly uncomfortable as questions continued. He looked around several times to see who was behind him. When he broke off the conversation it appeared that he was actually perspiring. He did not enjoy the conversation and he definitely did not take the opportunity to deliver bombastic boasts. In any case, Chernyshev was certainly attempting to indicate that deployment is under way and that the Moscow and Leningrad areas are covered. It was equally obvious that he changed the subject when the question about the remainder of the country was asked. ARMA was unable to decide whether Chernyshev had by this time decided that the topic was too sensitive or whether he was unwilling to indicate that deployment has not gone beyond Moscow and Leningrad. His statement on the responsibility of the military to do what they can to defend the country is consistent with earlier words by Batov. Indian receptions are always "dry" ones so that Chernyshev and ARMA had drunk only juice.

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